

Climate Change Draft Scoping Plan a framework for change

Community Meeting

Fresno September 20, 2008

California Air Resources Board

Outline

- Overview of the ARB
- AB 32: The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006
- Scoping Plan
- Cap and Trade

Air Resources Board

- Part of Cal/EPA
- 900+ technical staff
- Eleven appointed Board members
 - Elected officials and technical specialists
 - Chairman full time
- ARB's Primary legal mandates:
 - Ensure continuous progress toward attaining healthbased air quality standards
 - Reduce public exposure to toxic air contaminants
- AB 32 adds a mandate to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

ARB & EJ Issues

- Adopted EJ Policies and Actions
 December 13, 2001
 - Commit to make environmental justice considerations a standard practice
 - Requires how proposed major programs, policies and regulations treat people of all races, cultures, geographic areas and income levels, especially lowincome and minority communities
 - Strengthen outreach to local communities
 - Work to meet air quality standards and reduce health risks from toxic air contaminants

ARB Control Programs

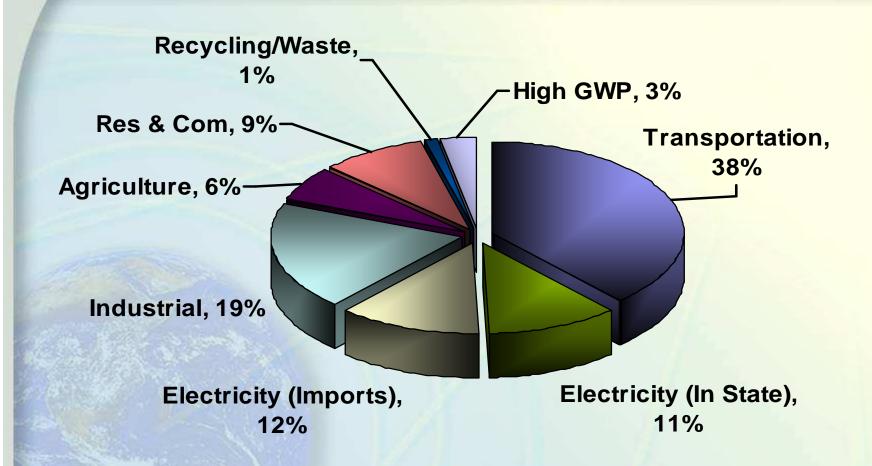
- Criteria pollutants
 - Car/light-truck regulations, stationary sources
- Diesel Risk Reduction Plan
 - Trash trucks, publicly-owned trucks, construction and industrial equipment, stationary engines/ag engines, diesel trucks (Fall 2008)
- Goods Movement Emission Reduction Plan
 - Cargo-handling equipment, drayage trucks, shore-side power for ships, locos, operational efficiency
- GHG Controls

What Is AB 32?

- Legislation requiring reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Sets 2020 GHG limit at 1990 level
- Acknowledges that 2020 is not the endpoint
- ARB to monitor/regulate GHG sources
- Creates Environmental Justice Advisory Committee

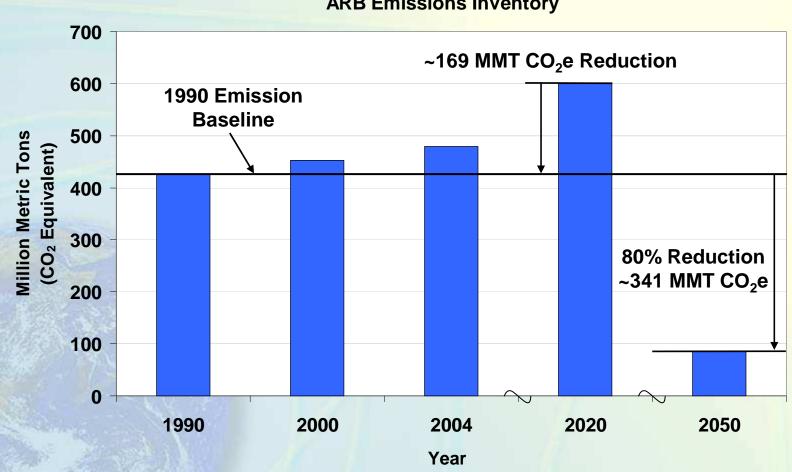
Large new effort complements ARB's health-based programs

2002-2004 GHG Emissions (469 MMTCO2E)



Magnitude of the Challenge

ARB Emissions Inventory





Scoping Plan Public Participation

Extensive public input prior to release of Draft Scoping Plan

- Four major workshops between November 2007 and May 2008
- Environmental Justice Advisory Committee meetings
- Economic & Technology Advisory Committee meetings
- Interagency coordination through the Climate Action Team
- Many other meetings and workshops on specific sectors, program design, and evaluation work

Public workshops during review of the Draft Plan

- Three major workshops already held; another planned
- Additional Environmental Justice community meetings being held
- Other meetings and outreach being conducted to receive input

Public process will continue after the Board adopted the Scoping Plan through the regulatory development process

Draft Scoping Plan

- By 2020, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions statewide to 1990 levels
- California's GHG strategies will:
 - Protect and improve public health
 - Promote the development of clean energy
 - Foster opportunities for economic growth
 - Provide a model for regional, federal, and international programs
 - Put State on a path to 2050 goal

Draft Scoping Plan Recommendations

Mix of strategies in Scoping Plan

- Market mechanisms
- Direct regulations
- Voluntary measures
- Fees
- Other programs

Draft Scoping Plan Recommendations

- Key elements
 - Energy efficiency programs
 - 33 percent Renewables Portfolio Standard
 - California cap-and-trade program linked to Western Climate Initiative
 - Existing laws and policies, including
 California's clean car standards, goods
 movement measures, and the Low Carbon
 Fuel Standard
 - Targeted fees to fund implementation

Draft Scoping Plan Sectors Covered

- Industry
- Oil and Gas/Refining
- Light Duty/Heavy Duty Vehicles
- Goods Movement
- Water
- Forests
- Land Use/Local Government

- Recycling/ Waste
- Agriculture
- Energy
- High GlobalWarmingPotential (GWP)Gases
- Manufacturing
- Transportation



Government Actions and Regional GHG Targets

State Government

- 30% reduction from stricter building standards, vehicle fleet, procurement, commute alternatives
- Climate change impact of government policies/decisions

Local Government

- Develop regional targets in collaborative process
- Incorporate performance indicators
- Provide state resources
- Encourage local climate action plans and local targets

Transportation

Cars, Trucks, Goods Movement, High Speed Rail

- Cars, High Speed Rail
 - Light-duty vehicles, reduced air conditioner use, high speed rail
- Trucks
 - Design improvements, Hybridization, Improved efficiency
- Fuel
 - Clean Cars (Low carbon fuel standard)
- Goods Movement
 - Port electrification, Drayage trucks, Vessel speed reductions, Limit on use of transport refrigeration units

Ports

Early Action Measures

- Smartway Truck Efficiency
 - Required existing trucks and trailers to be retrofitted
- Green Ports
 - Allow docked ships to shut off engines by plugging into electrical outlets onshore

Energy

Electricity and Commercial/Residential

- State Renewables Portfolio Standard
 - Achieve 33% RPS by 2020 for all utilities
- Energy Efficiency
 - Expand existing utility energy efficiency programs
 - Require more stringent building and appliance standards
 - Residential solar water heaters
 - Combined heat and power
- Million Solar Roofs
 - Install 3,000 MW of new solar-electric systems to obtain incentives must also meet efficiency requirements

Industrial Sources

- Require efficiency and co-benefit audit of largest industrial sources
 - Audits will evaluate company's potential to reduce GHG, criteria pollutants, and air toxics
- Result
 - Reductions in pollutants and toxics for nearby residents

Recycling, Forests, Water, Agriculture, and High GWP Gases

Recycling and Waste

Reduce landfill methane, manufacturer responsibility requirements, waste diversion

Sustainable Forests

 Forest sequestration for existing forests, avoid/ mitigate land use changes, voluntary protocol adopted by ARB

Water/ Energy

Water use, recycling, reuse; public goods charge

Agriculture

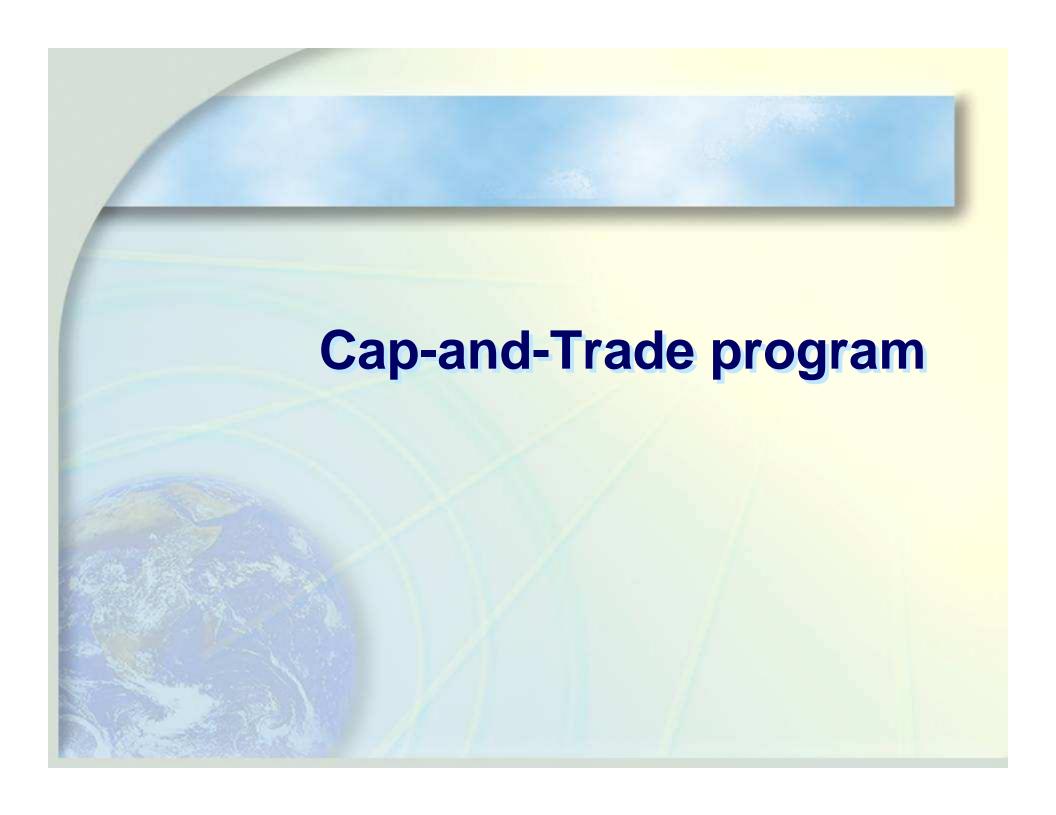
Manure digesters, energy efficiency

High GWP Gases

- Air conditioners, refrigerators, fire suppression, insulating foam
- Fees to discourage leakage/disposal, standards, proper disposal

Other Sector-Based Measures Under Evaluation

- Transportation
 - Market-based strategies
- Electricity/Energy
 - More aggressive efficiency programs
 - Reduce coal-fired electricity
- Industry
 - Refineries
 - Cement production
 - Glass manufacturing
 - Boilers and stationary engines



California Cap-and-Trade Linked to Regional Market

- Draft Scoping Plan recommendations include a California program that will link with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create regional market
- Must meet all applicable AB 32 requirements

What is a Cap?

- Limit on total emissions from all capped sectors in the state
- Begins in 2012 and declines over time

California Cap-and-Trade Linked to Regional Market

- Capped sectors:
 - Industrial facilities
 - Electricity (includes imported)
 - Commercial & residential natural gas at the local distribution center (by 2020)
 - Transportation fuels at the terminal rack or when it enters the economy (by 2020)
- Participation requires capped facilities to hold "allowances" equivalent to their yearly emissions
- Rigorous monitoring and enforcement necessary for program to work

Allowances

What is an Allowance?

- Permit to emit one metric ton of CO2 equivalent
- Facilities could receive freely distributed allowances or purchase them at auction from the State
- Facilities could also purchase allowances from other facilities. This is the "trade" in cap-andtrade

What is Traded

- Trading happens when both facilities have something to gain
- Trading helps to achieve the required reductions at a lower cost
- Facilities who have made excess reductions can sell their allowances to facilities with excess emissions
- A facility that buys another's allowance must be in compliance with all other air regulations

What is an Offset

- An offset provides additional reductions from uncapped sources beyond what is required by direct regulation
- Offsets require:
 - Rigorous criteria to maintain environmental integrity
 - Methodologies and enforcement
 - Verification
 - "Additional" emission reductions
 - Safeguards for regional and local co-pollutants
 - Limited use per facility

What is an Offset

Can an offset be local?

Yes, but offsets can only come from outside the capped sources

Can a city become an offset site?

- Depends if a 'project' meets the criteria

Examples of possible offsets:

- Forests
- Manure Management
- Waste Management

Need to establish specific rules for quantifying what reductions are real and additional for offsets to count

Cap reduces emissions over time

- Cap begins in 2012
- Cap declines over time to 2020 targets
- Continues to decline to 2050 target

Western Climate Initiative

- Western Climate Initiative Goal
 - Collaborate to reduce greenhouse emissions collectively among the WCI members
- Work jointly to
 - Promote clean and renewable energy in the region
 - Increase energy efficiency
 - Advocate for regional and national climate policies

WCI Partners and Observers

Partners:

Arizona

British Columbia

California

Manitoba

Montana

New Mexico

Oregon

Quebec

Utah

Washington

Observers:

Alaska

Baja California

Chihuahua

Coahuila

Colorado

Idaho

Kansas

Nevada

Nuevo Leon

Ontario

Saskatchewan

Sonora

Tamaulipas

Wyoming

Carbon Fee

- Use of carbon pricing to achieve reductions being evaluated in economic modeling
- Level of the fee would be determined through economic models
- Provides less certainty of meeting 2020 goal

Potential Use of Revenues

- California Carbon Trust
 - Use of revenues for the public good
- Other potential uses:
 - Support AB 32 reduction goal
 - Achieve environmental co-benefits
 - Local government incentives & consumer rebates
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Community benefits
 - Consumer rebates
 - RD&D funding
 - Worker transition assistance
 - Local government climate change plans



Public Health Analysis

- Public Health Analysis released on September 17
- Examine in the context of ARB's traditional public health programs
 - Criteria pollutants (ozone, particulate matter)
 - Toxic Air Contaminants (diesel PM)
- Expect statewide reductions in fossil fuel use and improved combustion efficiency

Public Health Benefits

Preliminary Estimates for 2020

Health Endpoint	Estimated Benefit*
Avoided premature deaths	320
Avoided hospitalizations due to respiratory causes	67
Avoided hospitalizations due to cardiovascular causes	120
Avoided asthma-related & other lower respiratory symptoms	8,800
Avoided acute bronchitis	730
Avoided work loss days	53,000
Avoided minor restricted activity days	310,000

^{*}Based on preliminary estimates of Transportation, Electricity & Natural Gas, and Industrial sector

Additional Public Health Analysis

- Public health impacts based on environmental assessment of measures
- Basin-level emission analysis or Regional
- Community-level emission analysis

Economic Evaluation

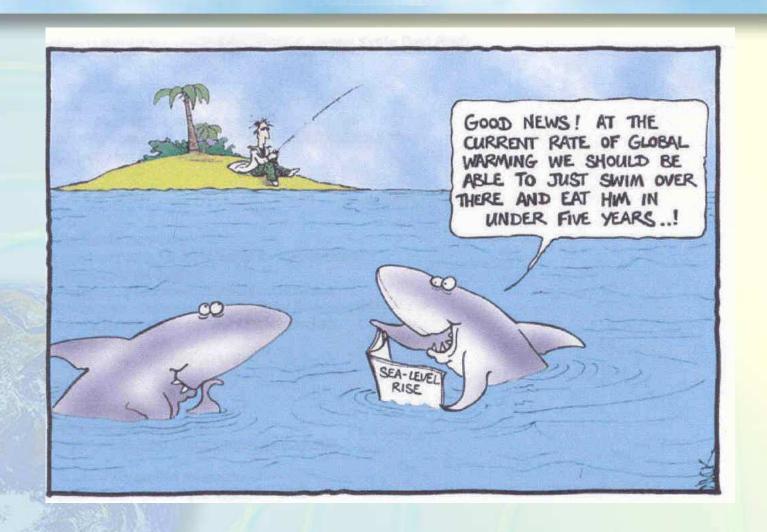
- Economic evaluation supplement released on September 17
- Implementation improves California's economy:
 - Increased economic production of \$27 billion;
 personal income by \$14 billion; per capita
 income of \$200; jobs by more than 100,000
- Efficiency savings will lead to decreased household expenditures, including \$400 per household for low income households

Scoping Plan Implementation

- Two years to develop regulations to implement the measures adopted in the Scoping Plan
 - Individual regulatory proceedings will follow
 - Extensive stakeholder outreach and involvement
- Required to re-visit Scoping Plan in 5 years

Long-term target is an 80% reduction of GHG emissions by 2050

Must Not Ignore The Challenge



For Additional Information

- ARB Climate Change Web Site
 (To stay informed sign up for list serve)
 www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm
- California Climate Change Portal www.climatechange.ca.gov
- Comments on the Draft Scoping Plan www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/spcomment.htm